SHIPHERD'S EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONED REGARDING LETTERS. THE USE OF GRANT'S NAME-MR. BLAINE'S IN-STRUCTIONS TO GENERAL HURLBUT-THE CLAIMS OF THE PERUVIAN COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The examination of Jacob R. Shipherd was resumed this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the chair being occupied by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, and the examinaation being conducted first by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and afterward by Mr. Belmont, of New-York.

Mr. Blount asked the witness to state whether or no the information which the gentlemen whose names he had given to Mr. Binine, in respect to General Huribur's relations with Suarez in Lima, was information within their own knowledge, or was merely hear ay? His reply was that one of those centlemen had spoken of his mal knowledge as to the public relations of Suarez to Hurlbut in Peru, while the other had spoken more particularly of the influence which those relations had among the leading people of the town. Another man had told the witness that Suarez had appiled to him to lease his house in Lima for the American divister and that he had thereupon expressed his surprise that Suarez should be interesting himself in that

Mr. Blount-Would you have ever asked the aid of the Government in connection with this claim but for the condition of Peru at that time!

The witness—That was a matter of speculation. I took into account the facts then existing, and I thought that the situation, as it then existed, was especially tavorable.

Mr. Blount-You say in your letter of June 22 to Mr. Huribut: "If the foregoing suggestions are within the facts, it results: 1—That the United States Government bas now the clear right as against Peru. Chili. and all the world to intervene peremptorily to adjust all questions now pending at Lima. 2-That it is its duty so to intervene, because it alone can decree and enforce jus tice in the premises." Were these the views that you were seeking to impress on Mr. Hurlbut, as the American Minister !

The witness-Yes, sir. I understood these to be the Mentical views held by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Blount-You stated in this same letter that stock would be alletted to select lists of the leading capitallets in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cracionati, Chicago and St. Louis, "with a view to nationalizing the corporation." Was it your object to build up a sentiment in this country in favor of this claim by influencing capitalists in these different cities? The witness-The object that I had in view was to

interest certain representative men so that the management of the company should be, in the best sense, national, and should, in that respect, be entitled to the cou-

tional, and should, in that respect, be entitled to the cou-fidence of the Government of the United States and of the people at large.

To the question wheeler the letters to Mr. Huribut had been submitted to Senator Blair, the witness replied: "Nearly if not quite every letter that I wrote to Mr. Huribut was read to Senator Blair."

The witness was asked whether the letter to Dr. Ari-zola was written by the Venezuelan Minister, and he de-clined to answer.

The witness was asked whether the letter to Dr. Arizola was written by the Venezuelan Minister, and he declined to answer.

Referring to a sentence in the letter from Comache to Arizola in which it is stated that "the owners of this great interest have long ago received the most sweeping assurances directly from the American Executive," the witness was asked whether the Secretary of State had ever committed himself to him substantially as taking that position for the Government. His reply was: "I do not think he did in the terms in which it was put then. I suggested to the Secretary of State, I think at our first interview, that if it were true that the claim or the title which the Peruvian Company new asserted had not heretofore been asserted, and therefore never could have been denied, and if that title should first be asserted by American citizens, and the Peruvian Government should, on that first assertion, refuse to cuternain it, the original denial of justice would be a denial to American citizens. I suggested that to the Secretary of State. He made some cautious response equivalent to this, I think: There may be something in that." Then attention of the witness was directed to a quotation in a letter of his to Mr. Hurbut of November 15, 1881, in which he quotes Senator Biarr as writing to him: "Hurbut telegraphs that the Chilans have explored Childeron and carried him to Chili." The Senator adds: "There must be trouble now; have General Grant do his duty"; and he was asked whether he had sought to get teneral Grant to cooperate with him in the way indicated in that letter. His reply was: "I did consult with General Grant, pursuant to the purpose which I had, and which I mentioned in that letter.

Q.—Did you endeavor to get him to come to Washing-

Did you endeavor to get him to come to Washingout A.—I cannot say that. I consulted with him as to what had better be done, and I suggested that I should be very glad to have him go to Washington with me, if se thought it best. He replied that he thought it was defect that it would be difficult for him to leave at the line. We had what was properly a consultation in the remises. I did not urge anything on his attention—any pecial method.

premises. I did not urge anything on his attention—any special method.

Q.—Was not this display of relations to General Grant intended to impress Mr. Hurlbut with the great pointend backing that you had? A.—I did not know that I had made any more display of General Grant's name than of the name of any other gentleman. All that I sought to impress upon M. Hurlbut by the use of names was the fact that I was not alone in my judgment as to the important facts at issue nece.

The attention of the witness was called to a paragraph in a letter from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Hurlbut, dated November 17, 1881, in which Mr. Rishine says: "There is no just ground whatever on which tals Government could intervene on benaif of the Cochet claim," and the witness was asked whether Mr. I haine had ever talked with him in that way in regard to the claim. His reply was: "Never, He never made a suggestion which looked in that direction."

"Never. He never made a suggestion which looked in that direction."

The attention of the witness was called to another paragraph in the same letter, in which Mr. Blaine says: "The statements which you say were made to you by Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd are very extraordinary. It is, in the first place, extraordinary that he should have written to you at all, for I carefully advised him that Munsters of the United States in forcine countries were not permitted to extend their good offices in aid of any claim unless so his ructed by the Department of State; "and the witness was asked whether that was correct. His reply was that it was only in a very small part estrect. He added: "All that was ever said by Mr. Blaine to me or in my hearing of that nature was in the direction of encouraging me and stimulating me to send commissioners at an early day, whom Mr. auribut might immediately present to the Peruvian and Chilina authorities. The s attenent was made it was mace in this form: 'Send down your commissioners, and General Hurbut will take them by the hand.' (I remember that purase being used once.) He will see that they have audiences. He will intreduce them as reputable American citizens entitled to the confidence and the courteous treatment of the Governments with which you propose to treat. Send down you commissioners and Mr. Hurlbut will do everything for them that they need. That is his duty.'

Mr. Blount—Did Secretary Blaine tell you in the In-

but will do everything for them that they need. That is his daity."

Mr. Blount—Did Secretary Blaine tell you in the interview which you had with him that he could see no possible grounds on which the Government could lend its good offices in aid of your claim? A.—He never did. The witness declined to produce his correspondence with Senator Blair in regard to this claim.

By Mr. Rico—You have testified in reference to your discussing these letters with Senator Blair. Did you include in that statement the letter which you wrote to Mr. Hurthat at Reviders, representing that \$250,000 of stoog would be reserved for him and his friends I.—Ob. yes.

chock would be reserved for him and distributes? A Ch. yes.

Q-Did Senator Blair see that letter before you sent it? A-No, sir. He was not retained till long atterward.

Q-Had you told him of it prior to your interview with the Secretary in July? A-Yes, I think so. I brought it to the attention in turn of every gentieman whom I retained as counsel. It was a letter which I supposed would be at some time or other discussed, and it was therefore a letter to which I took pains to call attention and to take contains appn.

letter to which I took pains to call attention and to take opinions upon.

Q—bit anyone of them express an opinion that there was anything improper in that letter? A.—I have no recollection that any such opinion was expressed.

Q—Will you swear that the person who purchased this claim from telacia Cochet, the natural sen of Alexander Coenet, paid over \$50 to him for it? A. (smiling and after a pause)—I should not take to answer such a question as that—if for no other reason than because it would be the first of an indefinite series of questions.

By Mr. Belmont—You wrote to Prosident Garfield in April, 1881, in behalf of certain clients, touching a certain claim, or certain claims, against Peru. Who were those clients? A.—I decline to state.

Q—Was it the Peruvian Company? A.—I bey to be excused from answering any question in that the.

Q—De you decline to answer under advice of counsel? A.—Yes sit.

Q—Had you not better consider whether such advice as you are following is in your own interest or in the interest of others? A.—I have considered that question.

Q.—Had you not better consider whether such advice as you are following is in your own interest or in the interest of others! A.—I have considered that question. I have been adviced that the purpose of the present inquiry does not require the disclosure of the transactions of the Peruvian Company except such as were directly or mediately with the United States Govern-

ment.

Mr. Behmont—I asked the question in reference to the
Peruvian Company, which (you say) did not exist at the
time you first wrote to General Gardield, because it
seems that in the interval, until the organization of the
company in October, the association of persons whom
you represented and whom you now profess to represent,
gave a certain direction to the poincy of
the Government in relation to South American
matters; and that during the disability of the President
you have stated in regard to your interview with Mr.
Boutwell as follows: "The very important query arose
whether the Secretary of State would consider ninself

you have stated in regard to your interview with Mr. Boutwell as follows: "The very important query arose whether the Secretary of State would consider nimsell unficiently informed to be able to proceed without consulting the President. That ground was very carefully gone over. The only decision we could reach..." That means you and Mr. Boutwell, does it not!

The witness—I suppose so. That is my recollection. Only the suppose so that it my recollection on that point is general and is simply to the effect that it was agreed between us (each being of the same opinion) that that must be left to the Secretary.

Q.—State whether your choirts suffered an injury from the Peruvian Government for which they sought redress through our own Government. A.—My chemts did not inderstand that they had suffered an injury from the Peruvian Government. They this consider that they had parenneed a title to property.

A discussion ensuling as to whether the witness had a right to supplement his answer by an explanation, the right to supplement his answer by an explanation, the

might turn out that the Peruvian Government had in-jured them by carrying away part of their property for which it might not pay." Q.—Then at that time justice had not been denied to your clients! A.—I have stated the case as clearly as

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The hearing of the Star Route cases was resumed in the Crim-fual Court this morning, the question under con-sideration being the special plea in abatement made yesterday by the defence, in which it is claimed that the Grand Jury was unduly influenced by the statements of Post Office Inspectors, who were iliegally allowed to present evidence and pamphleta to jury .The jury was excused for a by Judge Wylie while the legal time points by the defence were under consideration Colonel Ingersoll said he had given his word that his fient, S. W. Dorsey, would be present, and he certainly ould be here next week. Mr. Tottea opened the argument for the defence by re

viewing briefly the proceedings already had in these

Judge Wylle said he was satisfied that if any one of the Grand Jury was disqualified, from any reason, their plea wna well taken.

Mr. Totten said he intended to prove that the jury had en undaly influenced. Judge Wylie-You cannot prove that. You have no right to go into the room of the Grand Jury and investi-

gate their proceedings. Mr Totten-I differ with your Honor in that belief. Judge Wylie-Well, I will hear authorities on that

set their proceedings.

Mr Totten—I differ with your Honer in that belief.

Judge Wylie—Well, I will hear authorities on that point.

After some further discussion of the point the Court decided that if the defence could impeach the competence of any member of the jury the point was well taken, but if they undertook to go into the jury-room and it will be the point was well taken, but if they undertook to go into the jury-room and it will be the point was well taken, but if they undertook to go into the jury-room and it will be the point will be the point was well taken. He would allow the right of the defence to make their picas now, and he thought they should be read.

Mr. Totten necordinally proceeded to read their pleas, which includes an affidavit sworm to by W. H. Tarner, one of the defendants, charging that unden influence had been exercised by the Post Office Inspectors, woodward and Tilball, over the Grand Jury. The affidavit also charges that these inspectors were not regularly subpeaued to appear before the jury, and had made charges and innuendoes outside of their own knowledge, which were greatly to the injury of the defendants. It is also charged that Woodward made overtures to Turner to assist him in "making a case" against other defendants, and upon his refusal bad threatened to cause, and, he (Turner) believed, had caused, him to be discharged from his position in the Post Office Department. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Totten made a further argument in support of the pieas, in the course of which he said that if the Grand Jary room was to be converted into a political ward meeting, in which all kluis of ex-porte evidence could be presented, then the life and reputation of no man were saie. Mr. Totten hall client in the political ward in the political ward meeting, in which all kluis of ex-porte evidence could be presented, then the life and the proceedings of the Grand Jury, and to examine the plury individually if necessary.

At the close of Mr. Totten's argument the Court and the pow

the Court for authority to search the mes and recovers the Post Office Department.

Mr. Merrick said that to-morrow they would bring in their answer to the plea of obstement in Reardel's case, and ask to have the Court dispose of it. In this case Readel was not indicated under his full name.

The trial was then adjourned.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK. SING SING, April 11 .- The Methodist Episcopal Conference prayer meeting was led by the Rev. A. Schriver. O. Bayiland read the report of the treasurer of the Conference. During the last year the following \$47,313 30; Poughkeepsie District, \$5,418 36; Prativille District, \$3,349 04; Ellenville District, \$1,650 42; Newburg, \$3,704 34; total, \$61,435 46; increase over ast year, \$4,093 57. The Freedman's Aid Society reported, through Mr. Darwood, that a good work is being done among the negroes in the Souta. The Committee on Missions reported that \$1,600 had been expended on the Chinese Mission in New-York. The Committee on the Apportionment for Missions reported the estimate for next year to be \$50,000, of which the New-York District is apportioned at \$30,000.

which the New-York District is apportioned at \$30,000.
An animated discussion arose on the report, many claiming that New-York was unduly burdened in being required to give five times as much per member as the other districts. On motion of Dr. Terry the apportionment was referred back to the committee for revision on that point.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson spoke of his work at the Five Microscopic and reported great progress. The

that point.

The Rev. Mr. Fergusen spoke of his work at the Five Points Mission, and reported great progress. The Church Extension Society reported that in sixteen years it had erceted 3,000 churches coshing \$5,000,000. Chapitale C. C. McCabe spoke of the necessity of paying off the debts of the Churca. He was glad to state that the Kev. Dr. J. P. Newman had given \$4,000 toward the payment of the debt on the Mctropolltan Churca. The sanday Sensol Committee repr. ed that there are 45% sensols with 5,740 teachers and 39,948 schoars in the Conference. James M. Yeager was appointed teacher in the Carmel Institute,

The interesting event of the day was the announcement of the ministerial appointments by Bishop Foster, which took place at the afternoon assion. The principal appointments were as follows:

New York City—Asbury, W. B. Ferris; Bedford-st., W. McK. Darwood; Central, J. S. Chadwick; Cheisen, C. R. North; Cainese Mission, James Jackson; Duane, John Rowe; Engitteentest, J. M. King; Eichty-sixth-st., A. J. Palmer; Five Points Mission, S. I. Ferguson; Fordham, T. B. Smith (supp'y); Forty-fourth-st., J. G. Oakley; Forty-third-st., W. H. Mickle; Grace, T. Lodge; Jane-st., P. Germond; Lexington ave., H. H. Birsins; Morrisanna, R. H. Kelley; One-hundred-and-minhest., G. H. Gregory; Perry-st., J. M. Bangar; St. James's, A. D. Van; St. John's, J. E. Strowbringe; St. Luke's, C. S. Harrower; St. Mara's, W. P. Ryce; St. Paul's, J. A. M. Chapman; St. Stephens; Tremont, N. B. Thompson; Twenty-fourth-st., O. Haviland; Washington Heights, G. Draper; Washington Square, J. J. Reed; Woo hawn, J. O. Kern. Sing Sing—J. Y. Bates.

Tarrytown—Asbury, C. H. Reynoids; St. Paul's, G. H. Corey,

Hudson—First Church, F. L. Wilson.

Denvillegentes—Cannon-st., C. W. Millard; Hedding

Corey.

Hudson—First Church, F. L. Wilson.

Poughkeepsie—Cannon-st., C. W. Millard; Hedding
Church, F. Hamilin: Washington-st., G. S. Hare.

Kingson—Chinion Avenue Caurch, Alfred Coons;
Rondout, George Van Alstyne; St. James, E. S. Osbon.

Newburg—Grace Church, J. H. Hawyaurst; St. John's,
Alexander McLean; Trinity, W. N. Searies.

F. R. Wardel was appointed General Secretary of the
Young Men's Christian Association at Youkers, and A.

K. Sanford was appointed Secretary of the City Church

Extension Socie; V. Extension Sociely.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE. WATERBERY, Cons., April 11.- The New-York cast Conference disposed of considerable routine business to-day, heard a number of reports, and made much progress. Dr. Taylor reported the net profit of the New-York Book Concern as \$79,064, and of the Western Concern as \$25,466, a total of \$94,530. The management was commended. The twenty-two periodicals of the concern show an increase in circulation, except The New York Christian Advocate and Quarterly Review. Drs. Buckley and Curry spoke on the premium system of in-Buckley and Curry spoke on the premium system of in-creasing the circulation, the latter favoring it. Dr. Buckley wanted The Advocate's subscription rate reduces, so that it could compete successfully with cheaper re-ligious publications. Memorial services were held this afternoon, and tributes were paid to the late Rev. William T. Woodruff. The Rev. Seneca Howland has entered ex-ceptions to the vote on locating him, in order to carry the matter up to the General Conference. The Rev. W. F. Smith, exonerated from the charge of circulating obscene books, etc., has been made effective, and has been given a pasterste.

THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11 .- This was the opening day of the Spring Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The first race, 1¹4 miles, over five hurdles, purchased a title to property.

A discussion ensuing as to whether the witness had a right to supplement his answer by an explanation, the room was cleared for consultation, and a ter the door was reopened the witness proceeded to make his explanation as follows: "I understood my clients to hold that they had purchased a title to property, some of which they had purchased a title to property, some of which they believed to be still in its original place of deposit and some of which they expected to make his original place of deposit and some of which they expected to find had been removed by the authority of the Peruvian Government. They did not understand that up to that time they had necessarily been injured by the Peruvian did not understand that it is Peruvian Government. They did understand that it

LONDON GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTES ON ENGLISH TOPICS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, March 25, 1882.

British sportsmen rejoiced greatly to see the Prince of Wales's colors at Sandown and to see them also in front for the Household Brigade cup. Determined to encourage the Grand Military meeting with his actual patronage, the Prince a few weeks ago cast about for mething to run for him, and succeeded in getting Fairplay, a mederate animal, but one which proved good enough to win in the hands of Lake White. It was a a great day. The Princess of Wales was there, wearing er husband's colors, the same as those carried on the racecourse by his Royal Highness's great uncles, George and William the Fourth and the Duke of York. The Royal colors should be scarlet for that is the livery of the House of Hanover-the real but often disputed reason why the English army wears red. But Mr. Stirling Crawford, the husband of the Downger Duchess of Montrose, is the owner of the " all scarlet " on the race ourse, and various shades of red with white and black caps are already distributed. The Duchess of Montrose generally wears an all scarlet frock when her busband has a prominent favorite running, and at Monte Carlo and Nice has thus acquired the nickname of Tomate." The Prince of Wales's colors are very gay-a purple jacket with gold agrafes, scarlet sleeves, and a black velvet cap with a gold tassel and fringe. Luke White rode Fairplay exceedingly well, and may be said a have won the race for the Prince, who was greatly de lighted at his success. Popular enthusiasm ran high, and the victory of Fairplay was loudly cheered. Curiously nough, the Prince raised his hat and bowed hi acknowledgment of the compliment. It was, of course, the horse and his rider who were cheered, not the owner but the Prince chose with his usual bonhomic to accept the compliment, and everybody was happy but the back ers of the favorite, Shabbington, who put the best face they could upon their defeat. It was a glorious day, fearfully hot and glaring, and it was pleasant to look upon the pretty young waitresses engaged by Sir Wil fred Brett. They were most charmingly dressed and a lelightful change from the hideous, frowzy waiters who infest the grand stands. Many of the visitors came back to London actually tanned by the sun-a wonderful event in mid-March.

Lady Lindsay has recommenced her pleasant Sunday tea parties in the Grosvenor Gallery. This very gifted lady must not be confounded with the Lady Lindsay who is the wife of Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay V. C., and a daughter of Lord Overstone. The Lady Lindsay of the Grosvenor Gallery is the wife of Sir Coutts Lindsay of Balcarres, and a grandinughter of the Rothschilds. She is no exception to the rule that Jewish blood carries with it musical and artistic talent. Lady Landsay paints very well indeed, and plays the violin delightfully. She is a pupil of Madame Norman-Noruda, and is distinguished pupil of Madanie Asrman Schaus, and of Balearres," from Lady Loyd Lindsay by being "of Balearres." It will be recollected that the Earl of Crawford and Balearres was only the other day Lord Lindsay, and suceccoded the dead nobleman whose corpse has been carried off by body-snatchers. He is the head of the Lindsays, is very learned and scientific, a skilled as-tronomer, a very good fellow, and has the reddest hair and beard in London. I mention all these facts about the Lindsays, as they, like the Villierses, are so numerous a s to contuse, not to say madden, newcomers. Villiers I may mention, is always pronounced, by persons comme ilfaut, without the liquid, apparently indicated by the second "1" To call a person "Villyers" is to write onesself down a stranger or a vulgarian. "Villers" is the accurate pronunciation, as "DL " is of Dalziel and

Lerd Crawford, whose father's hody has been stolen was at the tea party on Sunday, and was in deep conver-sation with the Princess Louise, the best looking and est dressed of the Princesses of the Blood Royal. The Marchioness of Lorne, as she is sometimes clucailed, has a very elegant figure, and a pretty waist-I hink ladies call it-and was robed on Sunday in the dark brown satin and plush which are fashionable here. she looked very well indeed, and her costume by the side of Lady Lindsay's rich royal velvet was very effective tive. The gothering was a mixture of fashion and talent. Mr. Hayward, the last of the reconteurs, was there, and so were Mr. Browning the poet, and Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal the actors, as well as Mr. Comyns Carr, the dramatizer of Mr. Hardy's greatly talked of "Far from the Madding Crowd." For beauty Miss Graham per haps bore away the palm from such remarkably beautiful women as Mrs. Hare and Mrs. Moscheles. These two afford an admirable contrast. Mrs. Moscheles is blonde anord an administration of the state of the figure. The last named lady were a frock of black satin with gold stripes running longitudinally, which in creased the effect of her elegant outline. How strang it seems. A dozen years ago people speke, and very bad English it was, of a lady's "dress." Then we all called it a "gown," but now it is never called anything but a "frock." This kind of thing is not so unimportant as it may seem. In this country any variation from the cur rent language of the day is instantly voted "vulgar"a word which kills. Before all and everything it is es sential to have "trippingly on the tongue" the current phrases of the day and the current pronunciation of the

many and German education, I discovered that the most fashionable of all things was to prenounce one's "r's" down in the threat, after the German and French manner. The most agreeable man of his day, charming in every way, is Pussy," otherwise Lord Granville. "Pussy's" r's are very low down in the throat-genuine guttural sounds, but harmonions and pleasant. The sound is entirely dif-ferent from that emitted by idiots, such as young Oxford curates and the like, who say "vewy" instead of "very.'
It is nearer like "vehrby," so far as it is possible to put it upon paper. The Prince of Wales and all his brother ave this German accent in perfection. "Vehrlay good is the expression one hears very frequently from the heir-apparent. To-morrow becomes "to-mohrrhow," and the world here affects this German guttural just now. At the tea party aforesaid Mr. Browning and Lord Sherbrooke were two of the most agreeable companions. Mr. Browning is always full of fun and aneedote, and is

the tirst poet on record whose raiment is always in fashion and in the best taste. To look upon, he is more ike a chief secretary of legation than a poet and the father of a rising artist. Lord Sherbrooke's white eye-brows are all over the place. One is always sure of a good story or a clever remark from him. The bitter tongue of "flob Love" has become sweeter under a coronet, and the look under the goggles, if not less sharp, is more genial than of old. Mrs. Kendal was there of course, and Mrs. Eancroft, a little weary, I ancied, of "Ours" and Mrs. Langtry. How long the copularity of the "eminent amateur," as some of the ramatic profession insist on calling her, will continue commins to be seen; but the chances are that she will draw houses in different parts of England for a year to ome. In plain language Blanche Haye is a very small part, requiring rather grace and manner than histrionic

Pairiotic songs, with the exception of the "Marseil laise," are poor trash; but few more pale and ineffectual efforts have been made in this direction than Mr. Tennywas published in *The Eraminer* over the signature of "Merlin." The music to which it was sung by Mr. Santley has been arranged by Mr. Villiers Stauford, and will not carry the dead weight of the words. To be brief and rude, "Hands All Round" is a very weak effort of the Poet Laurea: e and quite unworthy of his great reputation. National songs must be stupid, but there are de grees, and Mr. Tennyson's song is very low down the ladder. What is curious is that it has offended both convivial persons and tectotallers. Convivialists declare that the "hands all round" part of it puts them in mind of "Auid Lar g Syne," during which people join hands and dance a kind of jig. Thisecremeny and the drinking of the "loving cup" at the Lord Mayor's banquets are more absurd than any national custom I can call to mind. It is also objected that "surely you'll be your pint stoup, and surely I'll be mine" savors of a bargain or compact, and frishmen declare that any countryman of theirs would have offered to pay for the wiole entertainment even if he had had to borrow the money to pay with. The temperance people, not now greatly in fashion, denounce the whole effusion as an encouragement to strong drink disgraceful in a civilized band. According to them a peor tawdry kind of patrolism is to be made an excuse for tippling. So Mr. Tennyson has pleased nobody, and his song seems destined to obscurity.

The Irish division got a terrible beating at the Liverpool Spring Meeting. For a long time toose astute persons whom sporting writers designate collectively "the taient" have been exercised in finding "the right one" to back out of the great Irish stable for the Liverpool steeplechase. Empress, Cyrus and Mohican by turns occupied the attention of backers, but the first was scratched, and then Mohican became a tremendous favor the despite ans mame being omnous of "the last." The orner proved true enough, for the division had were bund neck. Black Prince, a poor outsider, fell, and Mohican, jumping on to him, disposed of his own-chance by coming town heavily. Cyrus, the second string of the redoublable Irishnen, looked all over winning when Lord Manners brought up Scanana and won by a head, exactly the same distance as that between Poulet and Master Walker in the Lincoin Handicap. The weather this week mas been detectably cold and cheeriess. Hall, rain ann snow have followed one another in quick saccession. It is a curious change from the summer of the last two is oblination, the larger two being of peasa both convivial persons and tectota lers. Convivialists declare that the " hands all round " part of it puts them

preferring to keep their pictures back till the last few days.

They say that a younger son of the late Mr. Charles Dickens has just run over to Monte Cario to improve his health, and has wen some thousands of pounds at the tables. Such things are generally exaggerated, but I believe that the profit is substantial.

A large number of celebrated people have been suffering from illness. Mr. Tennyson has had gout, and Sir Theodore and Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) have gone to Italy to recover their health. Theodore and Lady Martin (Helen Fancit) have gone to Italy to recover their health. Thay are trying to revive Almack's at Kensington House. Five pounds for a couple of balls does not sound tike a large price, but I recollect the heartburnings over the "Bachelor's Ball" held at that unjucky building, and donist that "modelty" is now entirely too capacious for anything of the kind. It was all very well fifty or eighty years ago to pretend that only four or five hundred people were "in it," but now "society" is capacious and clustic. The crowding at the Bachelors' Itali was alrochous, and yet thousands of matrons with daughters to marry wont empty away. Two thousand letters of application were actually not read at all, and quite as many refusals were sent.

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

THE CONTINENTAL'S TROUBLES. The hearing in the case of William C. Kibbe against certain directors of the Continental Railway Company, before Judge Barrett, was postponed one week yesterday by consent of counsel on both sides.

William H. Smith, acting president of the company made a general denial yesterday of Mr. Kibbe's charges of improper and frandulent sets against him and his as-For a detailed answer he referred THE TRIBUNE reporter to S. D. Cozzens, counsel for the company and a member of its Executive Committee. Mr. Cozzens said that it was not true that William Thorpe had been removed from the position of secretary. The former president, J. T. Snead, had given Mr. Thorpe charge of the office safe, books, etc., which were not usually in the control of a secretary. Mr. Smith, when he became acting president, merely had removed them from Mr. Thorpe's custody. The secretary had been told that at any time be could have access to the books necessary to enable him to perform his duties. In regard to the charge of ordering certain erasures and changes of entries in the cash-book, Mr. Cozzens said that the Executive Committee had only directed that entries should be copied from the old cash-book into a new one so as to credit Austin G. Day with the loan to the company of \$22,000, instead of Mr. Snead. Mr. Day, some months ago, advanced this money to Mr. Snead in "carry the company along," and the former should have been credited with it in the cash book. It was true that Messrs. Day and Sadth held \$3,000,000 of new stock of the company issued to them as security for a loan of \$18,000 to the company, which was not paid when due. But, Mr. Cozzens said, it could be stated most emphatically that they did not purpose to vote on the stock at the coming election of the company. As to the legality of the stock issued, Mr. Cozzens preferred not to speak. changes of entries in the each-book, Mr. Cozzens said

NO KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTED CUTS.

The telegraphic reports that at Cincinnati the railroads were cutting through passenger rates to Europe, could not be confirmed by inquiries yesterday Commissioner Fink said that he knew nothing about the rumored cuts. If cutting was going on, the fact had not been officially reported to him. At the office of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company the re ports were not believed to be true. The ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio said that he had heard nothing of the rumors. Only on Monday he had near nothing from the passenger agent at Cincinnati of the Marletta and Cincinnati Kaliroad, saying that rates were being held very firmly. He could see no necessity for the al-leged cutting.

THE MANHATTAN'S CAPITAL.

Vice-President Gallaway, of the Manhattan Railway Company, has published a letter in which he contradicts the statements recently made in the State Legislature in regard to the capitalization of the company. Mr. Sheehy, he says, when speaking in support of the bill to reduce the fare on the elevated railroads to 5 cents, made a mistake of \$17,000,000. He stated that cents, made a missace of \$17,000,000. In stated the capital stock of each of the two lines was \$15,000,000, while it is only \$6,500,000, or one-half of the increased share capital of the Manhattan Railway Company. Under the proposed merger of the companies, the capital will remain unchanged at \$26,000,000; New-York, \$6,500,000, Metropolitan, \$6,500,000, and Manhattan, \$12,000,000.

EMBRACING THE VANDERBILT LINES. CINCINNATI, April 11. — Concerning the Erlanger Syndicate The Gazette will say to-morrow that New-York, Philadephia and New-England will be intimately connected with the system soon; that in fact negotiations are already pending which will, if comnegonations are already pending which will, if complete system of railways in the country and that when the negotiations are completed the combination will embrace the Erlanger lines in the South and the Vanderbilt system in the North. The condition imposed is that the existing relations between the Cincinnatil, Hamilton and Dayton, and the C. C. C. and I., are not disturbed.

DIRECTORS OF THE LONG ISLAND ROAD. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, yesterday, there was no opposition to the regular ticket, in which ther were several changes. The full board is as follows Austin Corbin, J. Rogers Maxwell, Benjamin S. Henning Henry Graves, Alfred Sully, Henry W. Maxwell, Demas Barnes, D. C. Corbin, Edward Tuck, James G. R. Duer, John P. Townsend, F. B. Wallace and F. W. Peck.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.-The stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company held their annual meeting to-day in the Pennsylvania Railrdad office and elected officers to serve for the coming year as follows: President, L. A. Mackey: Directors, A. G. Curtin, J. N. Duburry, James Duffy, James Gamble, John P. Green, John Irwin, Jr., Strickland Kneass, C. A. Mayer, Wistar Morris, G. B. Roberts, E. Blanchard and Edmund Smith.

Pirrssung, Penn., April 11.-At the thirty-first annual aceting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company held here to-day the following Board of Directors was elected: John Scott, George B. Roberts, D. A. Stewart, A. J. Cassatt, B. F. Jones, John F. Green, H. M. Phillips, Edmand Smith and J. N. Brady.

DANVILLE, Va., April 11.—About sixty mechanics with a supply of implements came up from Richmond to-day to begin the building of an iron bridge over the Dan River for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Com-

THE TRIAL OF ALDERMAN JONES.

The trial of Alderman H. O. Jones went forward in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, after several delays. Two members of the Board of Education were on the stand. James Murphy, for ten years chairman of the Finance Committee showed in the evidence which he gave upon cross-examination how loosely business was conducted. The statements of employes were relied upon without verification. On three occasions it was found that the City Treasurer credited the Board of Education with \$99,000, \$40,000 and \$50,000 more than rightfully belonged to it. Mr. Murphy had great confidence in Stuart and thought him strictly honest. Assistant Secretary Wilson gave details of the business methods of the office. He as well as the secretary tilled out warrants. When Stuart was sick in 1874 the witness sent to him for the key of the smaller safe, in which warrants were kept. Mrs. Stuart brought the key and stood by while the safe was opened, and after it was closed took the key back to her husband. After Stuart had signed the warrants drawn at that time they took the key back to her husband. After Sthart had signed the warrants drawn at that time they were brought back from his house by Jones. It was announced that Stuart's flight would be admitted, and the counsel for the defence said that the fact of Stuart's flight was unfortunate for Alderman Jones, and that he had been frightened away by excessive bail.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT MEETINGS.

At the regular meeting of the IId Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 446 Pearl-st., only routine busines was transacted. Alderman Donald McLean presided at the Alderman Donald McLean presided at the meeting of the XXIIId Assembly District Republican Association held last evening at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. and Third-ave. Resolutions, introduced by W. H. Benjamin, were adopted, expressing confidence in President Arthur's policy in regard to American citizens abroad, and approving his veto of the Chinese bill. Resolutions were also read identical with those adopted at the meeting of the XIIIth Assembly District Association on Monday evening, criticising the Civil Service Reform Association. These resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee.

BASEBALL AT THE POLO GROUNDS. The Harvard and Metropolitan Baseball

Clubs played their third game at the Polo Grounds yes rday The Metropolitans were victorious by the follow ing score : Runs carned Metropolitans, 1; Harvards, 0, Struck out-Metropolitans, 1; Harvards, 2, Left on bases—Metropolitans Harvards, 10. First base on called balls—Metropolitans Harvards, 2. The Metropolitans play with the Providence team to-

THE RESULTS OF STRIKES.

The carpenters' strike virtually ended yesterday. The few men who were thrown out of employment are under the protection of the union carpenters, who will either procure other work for them or assist them

The marble cutters' and polishers' strike resulted in one more concession yesterday. George Buess & Son, of No. 100 Rivington-st., told their men that they could return to work at the wages demanded.

Several firms have refused to grant the demands of the
stair builders, and their men have struck. The "bosses"

have generally given the increase of 50 cents a day and only eight hours' work on Saturday.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CHINA TRADE

VOGEL & CO.'S SWINDLING OPERATIONS. DOUBT AS TO WHERE THE LOSS WILL FALL-STATEMENT BY CARL VOGEL-HOW THE TRADE

IS CONDUCTED.

STATEMENT BY CARL VOGEL—HOW THE TRADE IS CONDUCTED.

The swindling operations of Vogel & Co. were much discussed by hemp dealers yesterday; in fact little else was talked about by those interested in the trade. It was said that the firm had always been regarded as ansubstantial and reckless, but it was never toonght that they were especially dishonest until last spring, when they sent a cargo of Manilla semp which was damaged and every bale of which was six pounds short. A claim was made by the importers for the value of the shortage, and this was allowed and partly paid by Vogel & Co. Carl Vogel, who has acted as the agent of Vogel & Co., yesterday made the following statement:

I was for thirteen years a clerk for Vogel & Co., and then came out to this country as their agent. I came here in 1879, and until last October everything was satisfactory. At that time I discovered certain irregularities which I could not overlook as their representative. I thereupon went out to China by the next steamer with the intention of bringing matters into a different snape. Of this I informed most of my business acquaintances. On the way out I received intelligence from New-York of the fallure of Vogel & Co., and was also informed that Emil Vogel, the only one of that mame in the firm, had gone to Europe. This did not look very invariable for me. When I arrived at Hong Kong I was nativised not to mix with the affair. I, however, gave the banks there all the information needed. After a very short stay I returned to New-York. While in Hong Kong I discovered that lower grades of silk had been supped as higher ones. I do not bedeve that there could be bales of silk false-packed. The statement that Vogel & Co. ceeived orders for 1,600, but even that would be a very large order. Therefore the statement that French and English mercannis had been swindled to the amount of \$4,000,000. I would not have believed that such a transaction as that alleged in the case of the ship Richard Robinson was possible. The amounts for which letters o

Mr. Vogel said fur her that he did not believ that the bales purporting to be silk in the cargo of the Richard Robinson were filled with shavings, but thought that the contents were an inferior kind The manner of conducting the China trade is as

but thought that the contents were an inferior kind of silk.

The manner of conducting the China trade is as follows: An importer sends to his agent in China—any firm he may select doing business there—and orders his merchandise. Then he goes to a banking him in this city and they issue letters of credit, authorizing the importer's agents in China to draw on London against a certain amount of specified merchandise. When the shipping documents have been properly made out and signed, the Chinese agents draw a bill of exchange on London, and sell it to some banking firm in China. These bills of exchange are bought by the banks in China when they are presented together with the shipping documents and letters of credit. The banking houses issuing letters of credit, for the part of the cargo of the Richard Robinson shipped by Vogel & Co., were Brown Brothers & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Baring Brothers, and the Bank of Monireal. The importers and the mechandise ordered by them were as follows: Rechnagel & Co., of No. 45 Beaver-st., about 2,300 bales of hemp; Ira Bursley, of No. 65 South-st., about 2,200 bales of hemp; D. G. Bacon & Co., agents for Wakefield & Co., of Boston, about 2,000 bales of hemp; John T. Walker, Son & Co., of No. 81 Pine-st., 90 bales of silk. The question of who is to stain the loss is the one which now agitates the minds of those who have had dealings with Vogel & Co. The bankers say they will not, and the importers are equally certain that they do not want to do so.

Mr. Walerbury, of the firm of L. Waterbury & Co., of No. 139 Front-st., said to a Thibu's Ereporter yesterday that his firm were not interested in the transaction any further than this: They had ordered a certain amount of hemp from one of the importers interested. The terms of the contract were, "no arrival, no sale," "From an outside point of view," said Mr. Waterbury, "I should say that the banks were responsible if the letters of credit were issued on so many bales of hemp or silk, and the balks of exchange were honored on shi

documents which simply used the worldise."

Mr. Watson, one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, said that all the bills of lading of Vogel & Co, which he had seen were accompanied by an invoice, sworn to by them before the American Consul at Hong Kong, stating that the "merchandise" referred to in the bill of hading consisted of so many bales of hemp and so many of silk. The idea that the banks would have to bear the loss he regarded as absurd. A member of the firm would not lose anything anyway, for Vogel & Co, drew as the Lendon arent of the firm against one credit regarded as absord. A member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. said that that firm would not lose anything anyway, for Vogel & Co. drew on the Lendon agent of the firm against one credit which had been exhausted and one which had been caucelled and returned, and the London agent refused to honor the drafts. One of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. said that the importers would undoubtedly have to bear the loss. He declared that it importers chose to select such people as Vogel & Co. as their agents, it was no adair of banks issuing letters of credit.

The importers interested were all very reticent about the matter, not caring to reveal the weak or strong points of their case. One of the firm of John T. Walker, Son & Co., the house to which the silk was consigned, said that the value of the bates, if they had contained silk, would have been about \$30,000. Some of the bales had been found to contain on the outside an inferior kind of silk, and to be composed internally of shavings. H. H. Crocker, of the firm of H. H. Crocker & Co., of No. 134 pearlsst, said that it would be impossible to tell

Pearl-st., said that it would be impossible to tell how much the loss would be until all the cargo of the Richard Robinson was discharged, as the bales tad no marks, as they usually have, by which the property of the different importers could be distinguished. The rolls of matting which were shipped in place of the bales of hemp were, he thought, worth about \$3 apiece. A bale of Manilla hemp was worth \$30. He thought that it was a question whether the officers of the ship were not culpably negligent in taking rolls of matting when the bill of lading called for "bales of merchandise." The whole matter, he said, was unprecedented, so far as Pearl-st., said that it would be im lating called for "bales of merchandise." The whole matter, he said, was unprecedence, so har as he knew, in the annals of trade. It will be a week before the Richard Robinson is entirely discharged.

FIRE RECORD.

DAMAGED MOST BY WATER. A fire broke out last evening on the first floor of the four-story brick building at No. 77 Dey-st., occupied by Charles W. Overton, a commission merchant. The fire was soon put out, but a good deal of damage was done by water. The loss on the building was \$1,000; on the stock, \$3,500. The cause of the fire

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11 .-- A fire to-day in Algiers destroyed seven small houses and McDonough School No. 5. The total loss is \$20,000; partly insured. A. J. Dumont loses \$4,000; no insurance. CHICAGO, April 11.—A dispatch from Olivet, Mich., says that the ladies' dormitor, of the college at that place was burned last night. The loss is \$50,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 .- A fire this morning in the Fitzgerald Building, on Eddy-st., occupied by manufacturing jewellers, caused a loss estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. The losers were Fowler Brothers & Co.

END OF A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.-The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company met at noon to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company The president, Stephen Flannigan, submitted the following statement: "Under the authority of a resolution of the stockholders passed at the annual meeting May 5, 1880, the steamships and other property of the company have been sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidahave been sold and the proceeds applied to the liquida-tion of the company's indebtedness. The assets of the company after the payment of losses amount to \$5,345.92, and the outstanding indebtedness, not including State taxes, to \$30,514.69. There is a claim for State taxes, the amount of which is not known." A resolution was adopted directing the president and directors to in-stitute the proper proceedings to obtain a dissolution of the company. In response to an inquiry from a stock-holder as to how the indebtedness of the company was to be liquidated, the statement was made that after paying the State taxes the amount of funds on hand, amounting to \$5,345.92, would be divided pro ratal among the cred-liters.

RESUMING WORK AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 11.-The managers of the Pacific Mills feel greatly encouraged by the accessions made to their help to-day. At the lower mill, where seventy spinners struck, thirteen spinners were em-ployed in the afternoon, operating forty-six frames. Of these six are old help and are running twelve sides, making \$1 02 per day. The overseer of the spinning department says that to-morrow five more of the old hands ment says that to-morrow live more of the outsimals will return, and with the other help engaged one-half of the spinning at the Central mill will be in operation. In the afternoon ten more weavers were added to the number of the workers. The total number now employed in the weaving department is about 195. A majority of the help working in the weaving and spinning department is composed of new operatives here. Few strikers have returned and those out show no sigos of weakening.

LOCKPORT CITY ELECTIONS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 11.-Origen Starrs. G. W. Furgason and G. B. Hubball, Anti-License Commissioners, were elected here to-day by 28 majority About 2,500 votes were polled. All present licenses expire June 1. Captain Rogers (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 164 majority over S. Wright McCaillann (Dem.) The city government is Republican for the coming year.

THE COURTS.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE GAS COMPANY Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in which he continues the injunction recently granted restraining the Machattan Gas Company from cutting off the gas from the house of Daniel E. Sickles. Gen. Sickles alleged in his complaint that the gas company had presented bills for gas used between November, 1880, and October, 1881, walls dusing nearly the whole of this period his family was abeen in Europe and his house was shut up. He refused to pay the bills and the company threatened to remove the meter. Justice Barrett refers in his de-cision to the statute of 1859, which authorized cision to the statute of 1859, which authorizes any gas company to cut off the supply of gas from any house, the owner of which has refused or neglected to pay for the gas aircady used by him. This statute, in its equinon, does not make the gas company the sole judge of the question of indebtedness to it. The judge reviews the evidence contained in the affidavits on both sides, and declares that the preponderance seems to be on the side of the plaintiff.

SUITS AGAINST LIQUOR SELLERS. A motion was made yesterday before Justice

Barrett in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order of dismissal in the suits brought by Mundy in the name of the Commission w. H. Mundy in the name of the Commissions of Charities and Correction against liquor dealer to recover tines for carrying on business without licease. About 150 such suits were begun not long ago, and, it is asserted, without the authority of the commissioners. The Corporation Attorney, therefore, moved to have them dismissed, in order to free the commissioners from limitity for costs in case the defendants were successful. The aggregate costs in all these suits would be several hundred thousand dollars. Justice Barrett reserved his decision.

CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, reduced yesterday the ball of Eugene F. Beecher from \$10,000 to \$500.

The complaint in the suit of Mrs. Gibbs against ex-Sheriff Reilly, to recover \$10,000 for an alleged wrongful seizure of farniture, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Freedman. In the Hinman-Hare libel suit yesterday the

day was occupied by Mr. Nash in summing up for the defendant. Mr. Smith will sum up to-day on the part of Mr. Human. A suit was begun yesterday in the United

States Circuit Court by Schirschfeld & Stern, dry goods importers, to recover from the Collector \$20,000 and interest for duties alleged to have been exacted on goods which were charged 40 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of silk not otherwise designated, under the act of August 5, 1861. The plaintiffs protested against the payment of more than 30 percent on the ground that the goods were velvets, while the custom House officers considered them plushes. The case is still on trial.

Apollo R. Wetmore died in January, 1881, leaving a will by which the bulk of his property was given to his children and a legacy of \$2,500 was given to each of his grandchildren. As the will was originally drawn the legacy to the grand-children was \$5,000. The probate of the will was contested by some of the children, and Surrogate Rollins yesterday rendered a decision in which he holds that according to the weight of evidence the change in the amount of legacy was made after the execution of the will, and is therefore void. The grand children are, therefore, entitled to \$5,000 each. was originally drawn the legacy to the grand-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, April 11 .- The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United

No. 34—The United States agt, the Eric Railway Company—Continued.
No. 273—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America agt. Albert Schoffer and others, executors, etc.—Argued.
No. 273—Modern Celestine Carite and others agt. Madame Felicite Trebut—Argument begun. elicite Tretot Argument begun. Adjourned until to morrow.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 11 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day-present, the Hon. Charles Andrews, C. J., and associates—the following decisions were handed down: associates—the following decisions were handed down;

M. McKeever agt, the New-York Central and Hubson River Railroad Company; Schmitz agt. Langhaar: Fitch agt the Mayor, etc., of New-York; Denovan agt. Vandewark, between the Rest, the People ex rel, Jedierson agt. Smith. Figure agt. Carow; Baymond agt. Richmond, the People agt the Hydrostatic Paler Company; Motiraw agt. Luadry; the Lewell Manufacturing Company agt. the Safermard Figures Company-Judgment affirmed with costs.

Waish agt, the People; the People agt. Bragle—Judgment affirmed.

affirmed. Pinney agt. Orth; Mowry agt Peet; Jackson agt. the Twenty-third Street Railroal Company; Harvey agt. the New-York Central and Hudson inter Rullroad Company; Belger agt. the Lamar Insurance Company; Robertson agt. the Metropolitan Life insurance Company; Powers agt. Benegict: Douglass agt. Haverstra-Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event

Judgment reversed, now this grant for defendant at Circuit Goodale agt. Lawrence—Judgment for defendant at Circuit and order setting saide vertict for plaintiff reversed, and judgment on versict for plaintiff with costs.

Biven agt. Sermour—The judgment of the General Term modified by declaring the legacy of \$5.5 to be general and subject to abstement and the annualty of \$100 to be payable to Amelia during her rife out of the principal and interest of the said of the fund electrical as resulting in part from the said of the homestead, and any balance remaining upon the death to go to Emily, and as so modified affirmed, belief party to have costs.

500 dwn agt. Griffs—Judgment of Trial Court and General Term reversed and judgment ordered for the defendant will cost? General reversed and Processed and Present affirmed with costs.

Betsinger agt. Chapman—Order affirmed with costs.

The People of rel. Kyan agt. French—Orders of Special and
The People of rel. Kyan agt. French—Orders of Special and
General Terms reversed and writ of mendance allowed.

Hoyt agt. Godfrey—Orders of General and Special Terms
and motion to vacate order of arread granted with costs.

The Attorney-General agt. the Confinential Life Insurance
Compan,—Order reversed, and petition defined with costs.

Whitney agt. Martine—Order appeared from reversed lake.

and motion to vacate order of arrest grammen with costs.

The Attorney-deneral get the Continental Life Insurance Compan, —Order reversed, and petition defined with costs.

Whitney agt. Martine—Order appeared from reversed fact without yet, and the same with costs.

Whitney agt. Martine—Order appeared from reversed fact without prejudice to the spitication to the Special Term to amond the same with costs.

Ford agt. the Union National Bank of Albany; Nechost agt. Bluss—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered agtint the plantal on the stipulation with costs.

The People extre the New York Society for the Previsition of Cruelly to Children agt. Glimore—Order reversed as a grant the plantal of the Spitical States of the Spitical Spitical States of the Spitical Spitic

enis—Submitted. Day calendar for Wednesday, April 13: Nos. 513, 121 131, 556, 559, 135, 136, 137.

COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 12. 24.0.
PART II-Held by Sedgwick, C. J.—Noa. 886, 507, F2, 719, 52, 611, 816, 868, 551, 929, 950, 517, 933, 409, 629, 114, 506, 933, 929, 114, 926, 655, 1041, 866, 880, 303, PART 111-Held by Armoux, J.—You. 740, 971, 886, 73, 1001, 1007, 1003, 905, 1028, 744, 905, 961, 998, 1012, 1018, 965, 956, 1019, 911.
COMMON PLANS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by C. P. DALY, C.I.—No. 5.

1975, 1976. PART III.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 2 — Nos. 1830, 1894, 1895, 1256, 1933, 1839, 1953, 1734, 184 1878, 1854, 1955, 1960, 1790, 1884, 1888, 1888.

-No. 5.
-No. 5

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Washington, April 11.-The resignations of Chaplain John B. Vanmeter and Master A. L. Cas. U. S. N., have been accepted, that of the former 19 take effect July 1, and that of the latter immediately. William Martin, formerly a volunteer surgeon in the Navy, has been appointed an assistant surgeon on the

cetive list.

Commander S. D. Greene has been ordered to special nctive list. Commander S. D. Greene has been ordered to special duty at Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Charles Segmour, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boaton, May 1; Master Charles Laird, to the Michigan at Eric, Pean; Assisted Surgeon Thomas Owens, to special duty in the Eureas Medicine and Surgery; Assistant Pay master S. L. Respective of the Commander Henry Glass has reported as return Commander Henry Glass has reported as return San Francisco having been detached from the command of the Wachusett on the 13th of March last, and last of the Wachusett on the 13th of March last, and last been placed on walting orders; Lieutenant J. H. Payton, Irom the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 19th isstant, and ordered in torpedo service May 1.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURY.

NEWBURG, April 11.—The jury in the Orange County Circuit Court to-day awarded John Gottles \$5,000 damages against the Eric Railroad Company, Gottlieb was formerly a brakeman on the Eric r was injured on the night of February 6, 1879. His train was broken in two between Susquehanna and Fort Jewas broken in two between Susquehanna and Fort Jewas and he attempted to recouple the two sections. The bumpers of the two cars were not properly constructed.